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it gives a very delightful perfume, far preferable to that given by some of the potpourri jars, which are still fashionable."

In order to have a room cosy and homelike the corners should be utilized. A corner cabinet made of simple pine which can be stained and decorated by an amateur, adds much to the attractiveness of any room and the expense is but trifling. Art cupboards fitted to the corners half way up are very useful as well as ornamental in a dining-room. Glass doors can be used if one desires, thus showing the lovely china therein.

Window seats, when rightly made and daintily cushioned, are attractive and convenient. Another delightful cosy corner is made by fitting a piece of Japanese fretwork at equal distances from the corner. Below the fretwork fasten a pole, and from this is suspended a bamboo curtain.

A rug of soft oriental design is placed on the floor and back of it a wicker sofa. There should be an abundance of cool sofa pillows, of which there cannot be too many. A small bamboo or rattan stand holding one or two books and the latest periodicals will add much to the cosy and delightful nook.

A corner fire-place with high mantel is both useful and ornamental. Nothing can be more cheery on a cold or damp morning or evening than a bright grate fire.

Slumber pillows are among the latest fads and nothing can be more attractive. Many of them are made of white linen in order that they can be laundered easily. They are usually embroidered in wash linens or silks, and have on them some appropriate quotation and spray of flowers. A dainty one has maiden's hair ferns gracefully embroidered on it. On another is wild roses. This last named one is filled with rose leaves gathered during the rose season and is very fragrant. One is filled with sweet violets and has a bunch of them on the cover. Others are filled with dried hops, herbs, grasses or down. Some of them are round with a puff of the same all around and laced with a cord over the puff. Others are square with the corners coming together on one side with a puff underneath. All sorts of odd and quaint shapes and styles are seen. This is very pretty work for the industrious ones during the warm months, whether at home, in the country, or at the seashore.

Afghans or slumber robes are needed the year round to throw over one while taking a nap or reclining in the hammock. Very attractive ones can be knit of two contrasting colors in stripes and put together with a crocheted cord. They can be finished with a fancy edge or a tied fringe.

Others equally pretty are crocheted afghan stitch, and have alternate stripes of plain black and Roman ones. These are put together with a fancy cord showing the shades of red, green and black and finished with a heavy fringe, which is tied three times. Five or seven stripes are used. For a child's afghan five is sufficient. The black stripes can be embroidered if one so desires, but it is more work, and if for the carriage or hammock unnecessary.

Below is given the directions for a Roman stripe:

| | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| One row of canary color. | Two rows of olive green. |
| One row of medium blue. | One row of black. |
| One row of cardinal. | One row of white. |
| Two rows of olive green. | One row of black. |
| One row of black. | One row of canary. |
| One row of white. | Four rows of scarlet. |
| One row of black. | Three rows of darker scarlet. |
| One row of pink. | Two rows of still darker scarlet. |
| Two rows of grass green. | One row of wine. |
| One row of canary. | Two rows of still darker. |
| Four rows of dark cardinal. | Three rows of darker. |
| One row of canary. | Four rows of scarlet. |
| Two rows of pink. | Then Roman again. |
| One row of blue. | |

For one stripe it requires five Roman spaces and four scarlet ones.

The width of a stripe varies from forty to fifty stitches, according to the number of stripes or the width of afghan.

Where one has a variety of worsteds on hand they can be utilized for a crazy afghan by crocheting them into little squares and putting them together with black. White is usually used for the center of each. These are either sewed together black wool or linen thread or crocheted on the wrong side.

This is both pleasant and profitable work, which adds much to interior decoration.

THE DECORATOR AND FURNISHER settles every vexed question on house decoration.

DESIGN FOR AN OCTAGONAL RECESS.

MR. JAMES MCEWAN, decorator and upholsterer of Halifax, Nova Scotia, has recently decorated an addition to the residence of Mr. Justice Graham of that city, which consists of an octagonal recess that abuts on the grounds at the rear of the drawing-room, and has four windows, representing the four angles of the recess. The woodwork is in cherry, stained and finished to imitate old mahogany.

Fig. 1 is a representation of the doorway leading into the

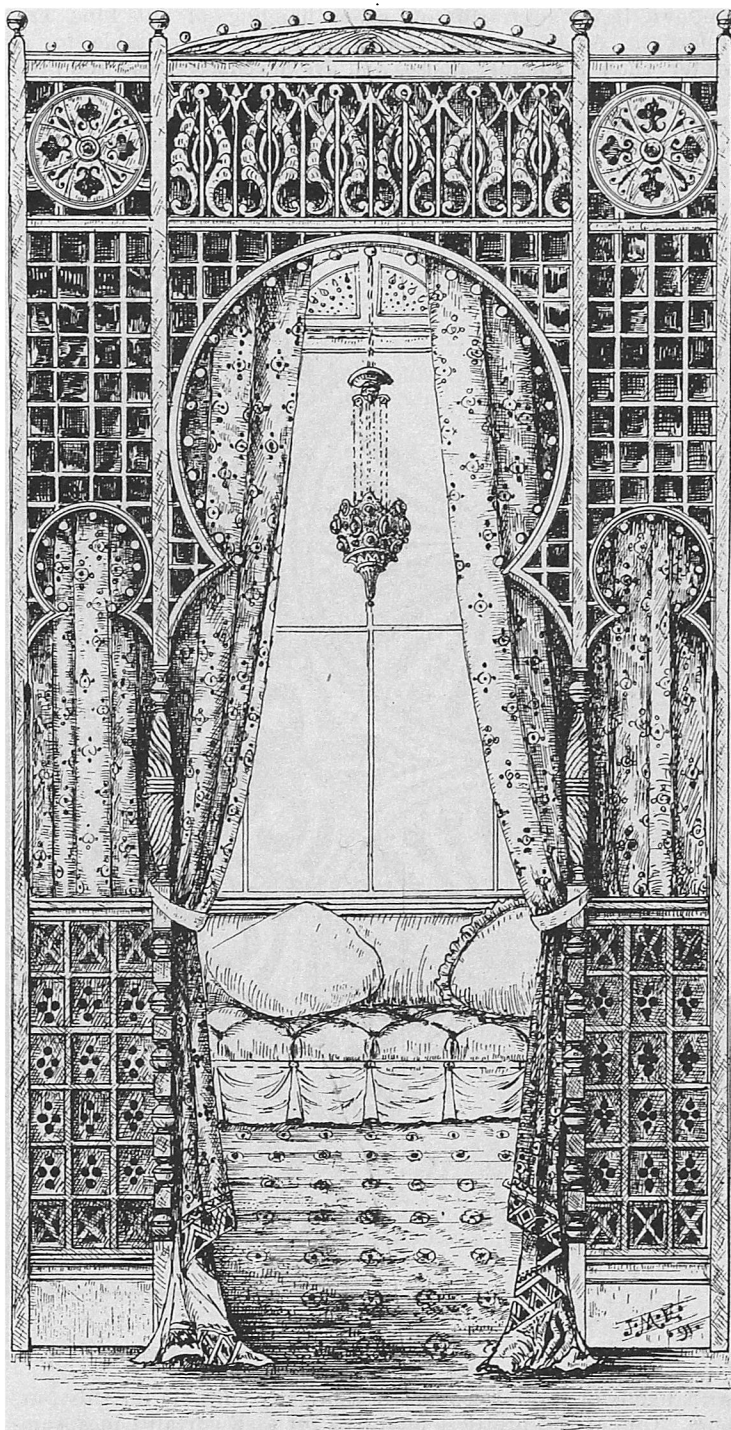


FIG. 1.—DOORWAY LEADING INTO RECESS.

recess, the grille work and archway being Arabian in character. The curtains are of silk brocatelle in two shades of gold, and the Wilton carpet has a dark blue ground relieved by saffron colored scrolls. The divans and pillows are covered with French cretonne in pale and bright blues, white, cream, and yellow orange.

The hanging-lamp is of brass, studded with jewels and amber.

Fig. 2 is a ceiling design in cherry. The perforations of the wood disclose a background of lemon-yellow. This design is easily and simply constructed, and may prove useful to our readers.

THE DECORATOR AND FURNISHER.

WITHIN THE last few years there has been a revolution in window curtains. It is no longer fashionable to swathe the window in voluminous folds of lace or muslin. The only place where white lace is now permissible in window drapery is as a sash curtain, used in place of a shade, directly against the window sash. Here dainty knotted muslin translucent draperies of almost any kind are used, and for summer all other curtains are dispensed with. It is true that among ultra-fashionable people the old-fashioned window drapery of Brussels lace has been adopted in Louis XV. parlors, but this style is incongruous in itself, and hardly to be taken into account by the regular house decorator. In a room where it is desirable to use drapery at the windows, heavy tapestries and other hangings of this kind are preferred. As a rule such hangings are more suitable for a winter than a summer house, and are too cumbersome and pretentious for a summer cottage, where portières are the only heavy curtains that should be in use. Very pretty effects in summer houses can be obtained from translucent portières. The creamy, snow-flaked gauzes, cross-banded at top and bottom

or silkelines, as they are called, in the same colors and effect as India silks, which may be purchased as low as fifteen cents a yard, and are a yard wide.

Besides these window draperies mentioned there still remains the vast array of Oriental goods for this purpose. The India crapes in blue and white, or in the rarer red and white, can be effectively used in bed-rooms, though as a rule sash curtains, like shades, should all be of similar color and material. There are many cheap Turkish cottons, such as are used by the lower orders in Turkey for turbans, which are imported to this country for drapery material. The prettiest window curtains that come from Turkey, however, are those of Turkish seersucker, finished in a striped pattern, bordered with a bordered fringe, and ending in fluffy little tassels.

IN ENGLISH ware the Doulton ranges in price from \$10 for a set of 125 pieces to \$125 for one dozen plates. There is a difference in the quality of the ware, as well as in the decoration.

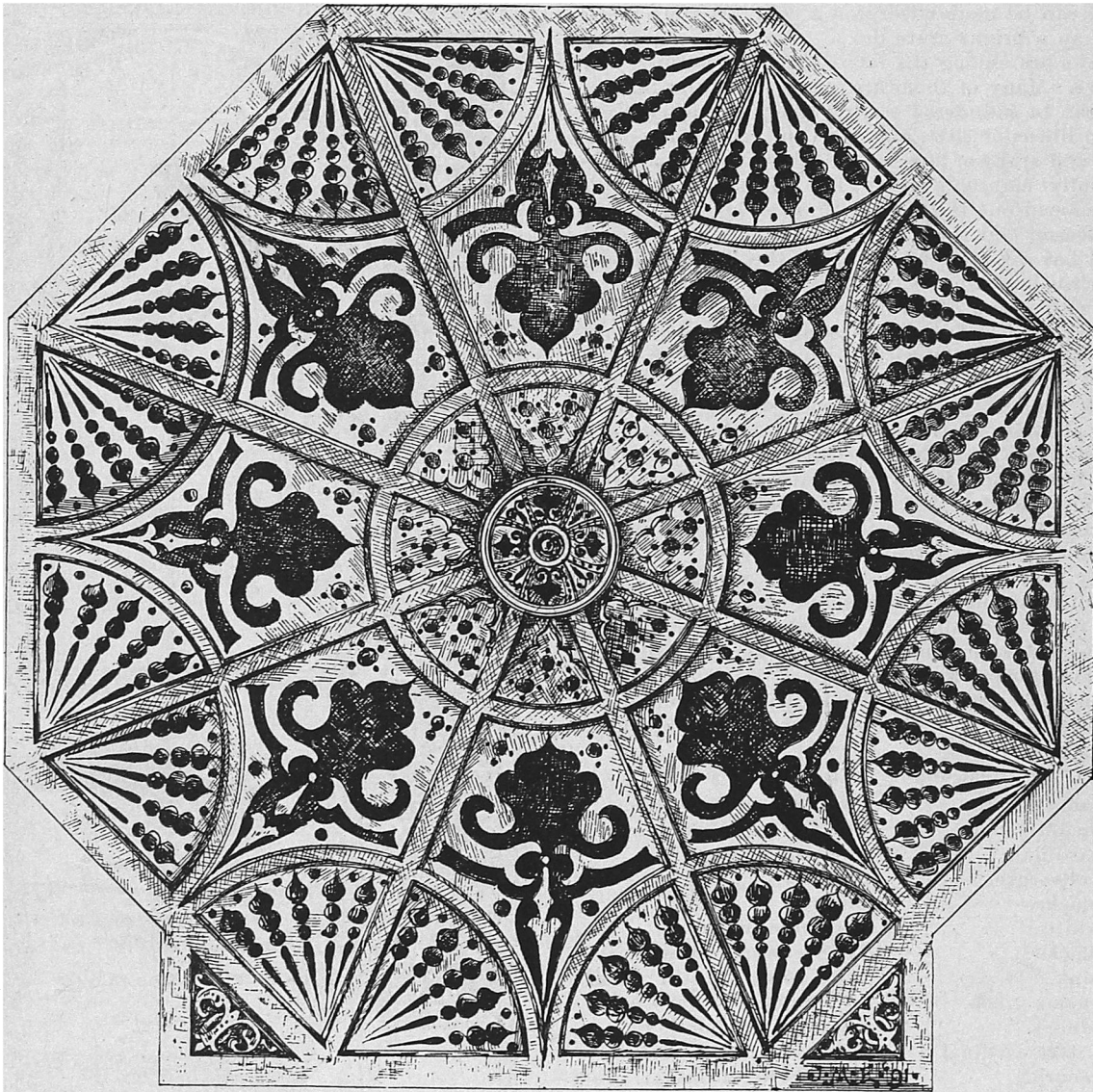


FIG. 2.—A CEILING DESIGN IN CHERRY.

with bands of several colors, are especially suitable for this purpose. One of the prettiest materials for sash curtains in a summer cottage is India silk. This may be found in a variety of shades, color proof, though considerable care must be exercised in the matter of color, as there are a great many India silks on the market which will fade on exposure to the light. Pale sky-blues and delicate rose-pinks, though fascinating, are always to be looked on with distrust. Pale yellow is a color which usually stands the light well, and is a charming drapery for a white and gold parlor. There are India blue silks in a variety of shades, which may be trusted to withstand the light. A pretty silk of this kind is covered with concentric small figures in white, or patterned with a network of fine white lines interlacing over the ground. There are also mauve or old pink shades that are decorative and desirable for window draperies. These silks range in price from fifty cents to \$1 a yard. There are figured muslins,

The cheaper sets, from \$10 to \$30 each, are porcelain; the finer and more expensive are china. The porcelain is decorated by painting or stamping the colors on, and little or no gold is used. All the fine English and French chinas show a great deal of dull or burnished gold in the decoration. It wears better than bright gold and has a softer effect. All the gold used for the purpose is fourteen or sixteen carat, and its cost is a heavy item in the price of the ware.

Minton china, also English, is very beautiful. Sixty-five dollars will buy one dozen handsome plates. Royal Worcester is so expensive that only the favored few can possess it.

To those who cannot pay fancy prices, perhaps the Doulton offers greater possibilities, as much of it is what the dealers call open stock, and the entire set need not be purchased. Dessert and luncheon plates, decorated in blue and gold, and of different designs, are \$11 a dozen.